



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### HELP FOR INDIA

Five nations and the World Bank have agreed to put up a total of \$350,000,000 to help India continue with her 5-year development plan. The chief purpose of this plan, which runs until March 1961, is to boost food production and build new industries.

Uncle Sam and the World Bank will provide around \$100,000,000 apiece in aid funds. The remainder will be put up by Britain, West Germany, Canada, and Japan.

### DELINQUENCY ABROAD

Juvenile delinquency is a big problem in many overseas countries just as it is in the United States, says Samuel Leibowitz, a noted New York judge. Judge Leibowitz recently returned from a 2-month visit to Europe, including lands behind the Iron Curtain. He found that crime among young people is a serious problem in Moscow and East Berlin, just as it is in many non-communist cities.

### WHAT GREECE IS DOING

Speaking of juvenile delinquency abroad, Greece is trying a new plan to discourage lawbreaking among her youth. Teen-agers convicted of a crime are paraded through the city streets with heads shaved and with placards stating their offense.

### FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

The national chairmen of both parties—Meade Alcorn for the Republicans and Paul Butler for the Democrats—have signed a pledge to observe the "basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play" in this year's election campaign. Among other things, the campaign code urges candidates to refrain from making false accusations against opponents, or of distorting facts to put competing office-seekers under public suspicion of misdeeds.

### HEAVY TAX BITE

If all tax payments were evenly distributed among every man, woman, and child in the nation, each of us would have a tax bill of \$530.80, says the U. S. Department of Commerce. The bulk of this tax bill—about 70%—is made up of federal levies.

### USEFUL ATOM

At the recent atoms-for-peace meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, scientists from around the world discussed the numerous uses of atomic energy. In addition to performing such functions as producing electricity and powering ships, scientists reported that the atom is being harnessed in other ways:

(1) Retarding rust on metals used by industry; (2) tracing the flow of underground water; (3) detecting fingerprints that are too faint to be checked by any other method; (4) heating the homes of an entire community.



MISSILES for defense (from left), the Thor, Snark, and Jupiter. We are sharing the Thor with Britain, from whose bases it could be fired at the Soviet Union in case she should decide to launch an attack upon countries of the West.

## Nation's Missile Power

Is America Showing Adequate Progress in the Development Of Long-Range Rockets and Other Weapons?

OVER the last dozen years, the writer of this article has seen many distinguished guests—including presidents, kings, prime ministers, and military heroes—introduced at meetings of the National Press Club and other Washington newsmen's organizations. One of the longest and most enthusiastic rounds of applause ever given at one of these gatherings was received about 2 weeks ago by Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover, who is largely responsible for the development of America's growing nuclear submarine fleet.

Recent voyages by 2 of our atomic submarines—*Nautilus* and *Skate*—have proved that such vessels can travel under the Arctic ice, or can stay hidden there for long periods of time. (This is because they need not come to the ocean surface for air at frequent intervals, as older types of submarines must do.) Beneath the polar ice, they are relatively safe from enemy attack.

In about 2 years, some of our under-sea atomic vessels will be able to fire 1,500-mile *Polaris* rockets armed with nuclear bombs. Such deadly submarines, waiting concealed and protected by the white cap of the Arctic, should tend to discourage Russia from starting a war.

This is one of the comparatively hopeful prospects in our country's defense situation. On the subject of military preparedness as a whole, however, there is much controversy. Are we making fast enough progress in the development of long-range missiles? Are we adequately prepared for any

kind of conflict in which the United States might become involved?

This article takes up a number of questions related to U. S. defense, and especially to missiles development.

**First, exactly what is meant by the term "missile"?**

According to the dictionary, a missile is anything that can be thrown or projected toward a distant point. A rifle bullet is a type of missile, and so is an arrow. But to present-day military men, the term means rockets or unpowered jet aircraft.

(Continued on page 2)

## France Votes on New Constitution

De Gaulle Urges Citizens to Strengthen the Presidency and Curb Assembly

NEXT Sunday—September 28—the citizens of France will go to the polls. So will the natives of French-controlled areas in Africa. Upon the balloting may depend France's future as an influential nation.

Premier Charles de Gaulle is asking the voters to accept a new constitution which would establish the Fifth Republic. (For a story of France's earlier governments, see page 7.)

The constitution provides for a President with stronger powers than any French head of state since Napoleon. It also proposes a French "community of nations," a loose association composed of France and certain overseas areas.

If the people approve the document, elections will take place within a few months for posts in the new government. But if they reject it, Premier de Gaulle will—he says—resign. France may then be confronted with another crisis, perhaps even more acute than the one that brought De Gaulle to power 3½ months ago.

**Spring crisis.** Weeks of wrangling preceded De Gaulle's appointment as Premier. As they had demonstrated many times before, members of the National Assembly—the major law-making group—could not agree in time of trouble. The issue under debate was how to bring peace to Algeria where, for 4 years, French troops have been fighting native rebels.

Some French lawmakers wanted to compromise with the Arab nationalists who are demanding independence for Algeria. But others were strongly opposed to negotiating over a region

(Continued on page 6)

## HEMISPHERE PARLEY IN WASHINGTON

LAST spring, Americans were shocked when a "goodwill" tour of Latin America by Vice President and Mrs. Nixon was turned into a fiasco. The low point came when the Nixons rode the gauntlet of a hostile, insulting mob in Caracas, Venezuela.

Since then, Uncle Sam has taken a long look at our Latin American relations. In July, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, younger brother of the President, went on an official fact-finding tour of 6 Central American nations, and, in August, Secretary of State Dulles visited Brazil.

This week, a "new look" in Inter-American relations may begin to take shape as the foreign ministers of 21 American republics meet in Washington, D. C., tomorrow and Wednesday, September 23 and 24.

The high-level meeting was prompted

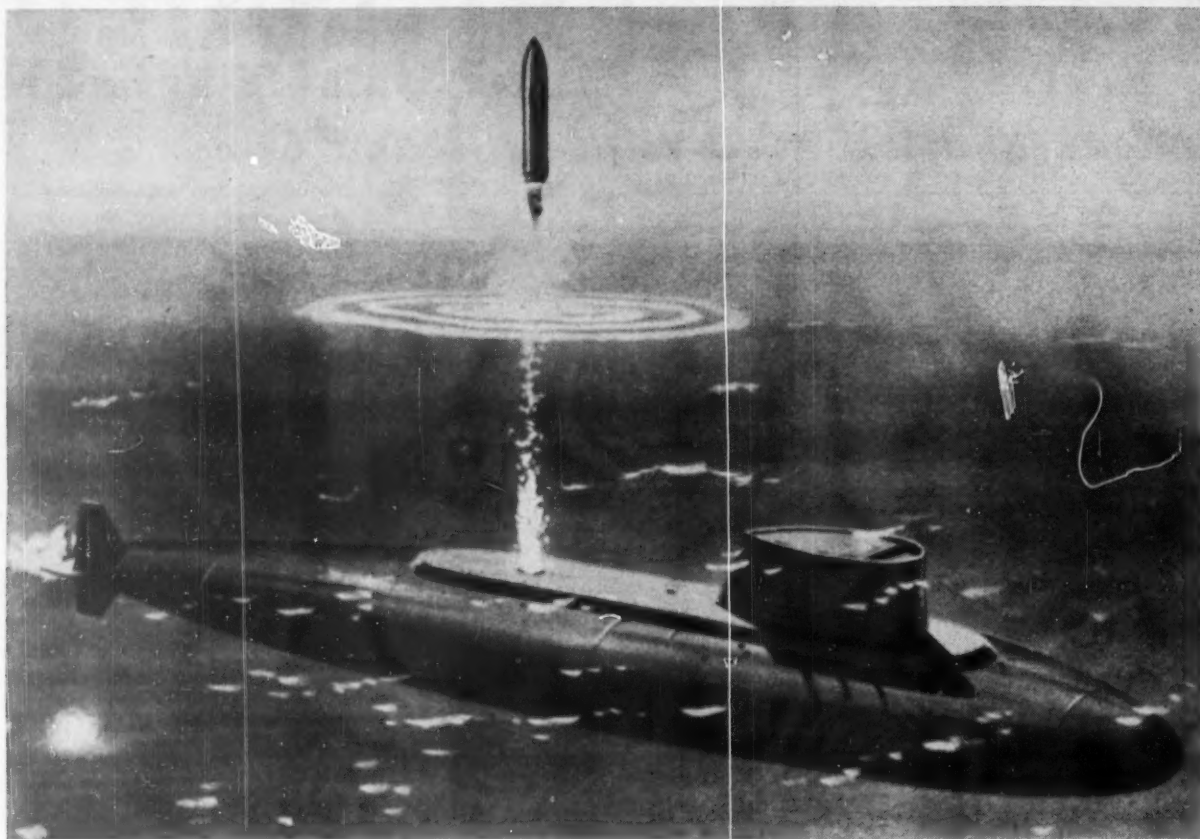
by Brazil's President Juscelino Kubitschek, who suggested last August that a "Committee of 21" should be set up to work out a program for the economic development of Latin America. Invitations to meet in Washington were issued early this month by Secretary of State Dulles.

Latin American delegates, who describe their region's troubles as largely economic, are especially interested in discussing plans for a new Inter-American Development Institution. This is a project they have urged ever since the United States set up the Marshall Plan for postwar European recovery in 1948.

The proposed Development Institution would be primarily a lending agency, under the direction of the regional Organization of American

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U. S. NAVY expects to have submarines that can fire Polaris ballistic rockets from beneath the seas ready for action by 1960. Some are already under construction. Picture above is an artist's sketch of how the new submarines may look.

## Defense Program

(Continued from page 1)

There is a big difference between jet and rocket missiles. The rockets are much faster and can climb higher. They carry their own oxygen supply, and this feature enables the larger ones to zoom far beyond our earth's atmosphere.

Jet-propelled missiles are, in effect, pilotless jet planes. Dependent on air-breathing engines, they never rise above the atmosphere, from which they must obtain oxygen.

The term "guided missile" is used in connection with nearly all our swift new weapons, and it applies especially to those which are controlled and directed—by radio signals or other means—all the way to their targets. However, certain rockets—especially the larger ones—are more likely to be called ballistic missiles. Though aimed and controlled during the early moments of flight, a weapon of this kind travels "on its own"—like a bullet—after its fuel is used up.

### What are some of the most important U. S. missile projects?

Let's start with the huge intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBM's. The Air Force is working on 3 of these rockets—*Atlas*, *Titan*, and *Minuteman*—designed to carry nuclear bombs 5,000 or 6,000 miles in about half an hour.

*Atlas* has been tested successfully on courses ranging up to 3,000 miles. A few missiles of this type may be ready for combat use sometime next year. After a recent test, in fact, one official said: "In case of an emergency, we can just start turning them out like refrigerators and load them up with fuel."

*Titan* may be flight-tested before the end of this year, but the creation of *Minuteman* is barely started. This last-mentioned rocket will use solid fuel, whereas the other 2 ICBM's burn liquids. Solid-fuel weapons are easier to handle and launch, though their

development poses extremely tough problems.

Two intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBM's) are nearly ready for use. They are the Army's *Jupiter* and the Air Force's *Thor*—designed to travel about 1,500 miles. Some of these rockets will be in combat position in Britain and western Europe before many more months pass. The Air Force will operate both weapons, though *Jupiter* was developed by the Army. British forces are to receive some *Thors*, and at least one has now been sent to Britain for this purpose.

We have already mentioned the Navy's 1,500-mile *Polaris*. Designed for underwater launching from submarines, it is our only solid-fuel IRBM. Observers expect *Polaris*, together with one or more of its carrier subs, to be ready by the end of 1960.

The great importance of this rocket lies mainly in the fact that its carrier submarines will be much harder to locate and destroy than are the launching sites for land-based missiles.

Some shorter-range ballistic rockets are already in the hands of Army troops. These include *Honest John*, with a range of about 15 miles, and *Corporal*, which flies 100 miles. Both, like the longer-range rockets, can carry nuclear explosives.

The Army's guided anti-aircraft missile *Nike* has long been standing guard near many of our large cities. Miraculous radar devices control the launching of this rocket, and direct it toward the target. A model known as *Nike-Ajax*, which travels about 25 miles, was among the earliest of our modern rockets. A new model, *Nike-Hercules*, flies much farther and is armed with atomic explosives. *Hercules* is already on the job in certain areas.

Naval combat planes carry the *Sidewinder* rocket for use against other aircraft. Released automatically at the proper moment, this deadly missile guides itself to the target—attracted by heat from the enemy plane's engine. Reportedly the *Sidewinder*, if placed at one end of a football field, can detect a small flame at the other end.

As to jet-powered missiles, some good examples are: (1) the Air Force's 5,000-mile *Snark*, which has undergone many successful tests; (2) the Air Force's 600-mile *Matador*, now in the hands of troops overseas; and (3) the Navy's 600-mile *Regulus*, which can be launched from ocean vessels. All can carry nuclear explosives.

### Do we now rely chiefly on missiles for our defense?

Missiles of one kind or another would play a big role in any war that might now occur, but our present long-range striking power depends mostly on piloted jet bombers operated by the Air Force and the Navy. Hanson Baldwin of the *New York Times* has written the following about the Air Force's Strategic Air Command: "It has some 67 United States and overseas bases, and its bombers number considerably more than 2,000, plus hundreds of tankers and supporting [planes]."

Though Russia is known to possess strong anti-aircraft defenses, aviation experts believe that our bombers could wreak terrible destruction on her cities and military installations.

Land and naval forces, with their rifles, machine guns, tanks, and ships, are still vital to America's security and will long remain so. These forces are needed in many undertakings—such as the recent landings in Lebanon—that do not call for the use of our deadly bombers. There is much controversy as to whether we are paying enough attention to the maintenance of strong land and naval units for operations of this kind.

### How does our military strength—today and for the future—compare with that of the Soviet Union?

Russia conducted successful tests of intercontinental rockets long before America did, and she has launched earth satellites many times as heavy as those sent aloft by the United States. So it is generally assumed that the Soviets are ahead of us in the development of long-range missiles.

U. S. defense forces are now spend-

ing money at the rate of about 40 billion dollars a year, including 5 billion on missiles and related programs. Are these sums large enough?

Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, a Democrat, says there is grave danger that America's missile power will lag far behind that of Russia during the years 1960 through 1964. In substance, Kennedy argues as follows:

"Our peril is not simply that the Russians will have a slight edge over us in missiles during those years; they will have several times as many intermediate-range missiles to destroy our European bases, and intercontinental missiles to devastate our own country."

Kennedy cites figures given by columnist Joseph Alsop, who says that our nation will have 30 ICBM's as against Russia's 100 by 1960, and that we shall have 130 ICBM's as against the Soviets' 2,000 by 1964.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, a Massachusetts Republican, contends that these statistics are misleading. He says the figures for Russia represent the largest numbers of ICBM's that the Soviets could probably turn out, while the U. S. figures do not represent such maximums for our own country.

Saltonstall warns that "we must not become panicky" about U. S. defenses. We need sufficient strength, he says, to "discourage an attack on us by any nation." But, he argues, this does not mean that we should try to match the military power of any possible enemy "man for man" or "bomb for bomb."

Our missiles program and other defense efforts are making good progress, Saltonstall concludes, and "we shall never be the underdog if we keep on the job."

Former President Harry Truman is among those who feel that we are not strengthening our defenses rapidly enough. We have been lagging behind



Eisenhower



McElroy



Truman



Kennedy

THE PRESIDENT and Defense Secretary Neil McElroy say our missiles programs are going along well. Holding opposite views are former President Truman and Senator John Kennedy.

Russia in the development of intercontinental and shorter-range missiles, he contends. Also, Mr. Truman says, Russia's ground forces have been more thoroughly modernized than ours, and the Soviets reportedly outnumber us "about 5 to 1" in submarines.

In World Wars I and II, the Democratic leader points out, we had time to prepare ourselves while other nations fought off the enemy. But in case of another world conflict, "there won't



be someone to hold the line until we are ready."

Defense Secretary Neil McElroy, meanwhile, expresses "the fullest confidence that the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union in over-all military strength." Moreover, he feels that our lead can and will be maintained.

McElroy admits that the Russians are probably "ahead of us in the development of an intercontinental ballistic missile." But he says that the Soviet ICBM's, like ours, are still in the testing stage.

McElroy appears to feel that we should concentrate on improving our missiles rather than on large-scale production of present models.

Columnist Walter Lippmann expresses deep concern over America's military situation. Early this year, he says, a congressional subcommittee "reported unanimously that the Soviet Union leads in ballistic missiles and in the number of submarines, [and] that it will soon surpass this country in manned bombers."

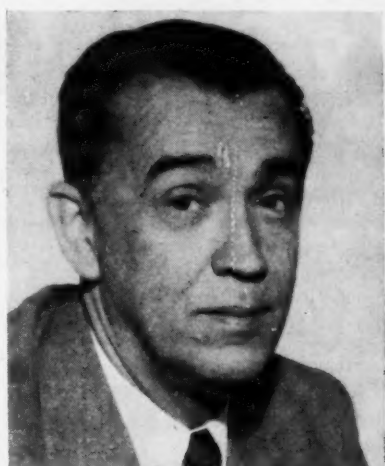
Lippmann refers to evidence that the Soviet Union can "develop new weapons in substantially less time than the United States," and is producing scientists and technicians at a faster rate than we are.

President Eisenhower, when asked about the adequacy of U. S. defenses, said that our missiles development program "is going faster than we could have expected." He also mentioned "our enormous strength in fine, long-range airplanes." Air power, he believes, will keep possible enemies from attacking us before we have a big arsenal of effective missiles.

Speaking of America's defenses as a whole, Mr. Eisenhower says: "I not only consider them adequate; they are the most powerful they have ever been . . . and every day there are new developments . . . so as to make them more satisfactory and efficient."

**In conclusion:** Many of the facts about our national defense must remain secret, and this makes it difficult for the average citizen to form a sound opinion on the subject. But since the topic may mean life or death, each person should try to make up his mind on the basis of such information as is available, and then should express his views.

—By TOM MYER



PRESIDENT Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil had a big role in bringing about the parley of U.S.-Latin American nations to strengthen Western Hemisphere relations. The meeting is to take place this week—Tuesday and Wednesday—in Washington, D.C., and there are high hopes for its success.



WIDE WORLD

ADAPTED BY JOHNSON FROM FICKLEN DRAWING

## Prosperous Hemisphere

This Is the Goal as 21 Nations Confer

(Concluded from page 1)

States. It would get its funds from contributions by all members, possibly on the basis of national wealth.

Until recently our government, while recognizing Latin America's need for capital, opposed this plan. Through various U. S. agencies, we have provided the region with some aid and loans, but our government until this year took the position that private investors should provide most of the capital. In August, we announced support for the plan which, if established, would go a long way toward answering the frequent Latin American charge that we neglect them, in favor of countries more directly involved in the "cold war."

Delegates in Washington this week will discuss ways of relieving the economic squeeze in which Latin American nations have been caught recently. Prices which these countries get for their exports of raw materials have fallen disastrously, while at the same time costs of manufactured goods which they import have been continually increasing.

A "common market" for the region

will also be considered. It has been suggested that each nation would develop 1 major industry whose products would be admitted duty-free to other lands. Moves in this direction have already been made in the lands of Central America.

One thing is certain. The people of Latin America are, by and large, living poorly. Average income per person throughout the region is only about \$230 a year. In the United States it is about \$2,080 a year.

In a later issue of this paper, we shall discuss the results of this week's Washington conference of 21 American nations.

—By ERNEST SEEGER

### Pronunciations

Charles de Gaulle—shärl' duh göl'  
Fouad Chehab—fōo-äd' shē'hāb  
Habib Bourguiba—hä'bēb böör'gē-bā'  
Juscelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shēk  
Medjerda—mē-jēr'dah  
Nike—nī'kē  
Proxima Centauri—prōk'sī-mā sēn-taw'ri  
Quemoy—kē-moy'  
Tan—dān  
Tunisia—tū-nīsh'i-ä

## If Runners Can Do It, So Can Students

By Clay Coss

IN 1923, Finland's Paavo Nurmi created excitement in the sports world by running a mile in 4 minutes, 10.4 seconds. It was 8 years before someone broke his record, clipping only about a second off his time.

From then until 1954, runners dreamed of a 4-minute mile. In that year, Britisher Roger Bannister reached the magic goal. His time was 3:53.4.

Since that dramatic occasion in sports history, the mile has been run in 4 minutes or under at least 47 times. Herb Elliott of Australia has performed this feat on 10 occasions. He holds the record time of 3:54.5.

Thus, in the comparatively short period of 4 years, 20 runners from 11 countries have run a 4-minute-or-under mile on one or more occasions. They have succeeded in doing something that hundreds of others had tried but failed to do over a number of years.

It is generally agreed that improved tracks, equipment, and also running techniques have contributed to the increasing speeds for the mile run. But the majority of these improvements had already been made prior to 4 years ago, so there are still more important reasons for what has happened.

The main answer is that when someone finally ran the 4-minute mile, it proved to others that it could be done, so they put forth greater effort than ever before to achieve the same goal.

What about you and your schoolwork? Are you making the most of your possibilities? Do you realize what you are capable of achieving?

No one should force himself to the point where it would be harmful to his health or happiness. But most of us could, without damage, put more energy into our work.



Clay Coss

## Start Now to Make Plans for Your Future Career

**YOUR** search for a career begins with a study of *you*. Until you have a clear idea of your own abilities and interests, you can't even start to make an intelligent decision about your future.

As a first step, talk things over with your school guidance counselor. He may suggest that you take some of the psychological tests that are designed to help guide you into the work for which you are best suited.

If you do take these tests, don't expect miracles from them. They can only help you get a picture of your vocational aptitudes. They seldom point to a specific vocation that you should enter. Instead, they may indicate several occupational fields for which you are suited. Then, it is up to you to choose the specific career you prefer.

Whether or not you take an aptitude test, you should keep these and other questions in mind when deciding on a career:

1. Do you prefer to work with your hands or your mind? Most profes-

sional positions require more mental work than physical, while the opposite is true in many trades.

2. Is your chief interest in making as much money as you possibly can, or in finding a career which you think is best suited to your talents and in which you can make the greatest contribution to others? It is important that you honestly resolve this question in your mind before making a vocational choice.

3. Do you prefer an occupation in which the bulk of the work is indoors or outdoors?

4. Are regular hours important to you? Or do you not object to working unusual hours so long as you are in a vocation that interests you? Doctors, among others, must be willing to serve whenever they are called—day or night.

5. Do you enjoy meeting people? Or would you rather work alone with a minimum of public contact? A pleasant outgoing personality is particularly important in certain occupations,

such as salesmanship, while it is of less importance in others, such as research.

Be sincere with yourself in answering these questions and then weigh the results. Put the qualifications, opportunities, and rewards of a given voca-



**IF YOU HAVE NOT** already made a decision, it's time now to think about what you may do after finishing your formal educational training

tion on one side of the scale, and your abilities and wants on the other. If the 2 don't seem to balance, try the same procedure with other vocations.

A new booklet put out by the U. S. Department of Labor, entitled "Job Guide for Young Workers," may help you in choosing a career. It contains tips to teen-agers, and also discusses over 100 different types of jobs.

The booklet points out that conditions in our work-a-day world are changing fast. In less than 10 years, it predicts, there will be a 43% increase in job openings for trained professional and technical workers. On the other hand, opportunities for unskilled persons will probably decline.

In fact, the Labor Department pamphlet's most important message to young people is: Get as much education and training as you can before you go job hunting.

For a copy of the booklet, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., and enclose 40 cents.

—By ANTON BERLE



# The Story of the Week

## Troubled Lebanon Will Get a New President

There is probably no other Lebanese leader today more capable of preventing a total collapse of the Middle Eastern land than General Fouad Chehab. So said an American newsmen after a recent visit to troubled Lebanon.

General Chehab will need every bit of his prestige and all the support he can muster to solve his country's many problems when he takes over as President tomorrow, September 23. Lebanon is still badly torn by strife and hatred, even though the rebellion



GENERAL FOUAD CHEHAB  
Lebanon's new President

which broke out there last summer has died down (see the September 8 issue of this paper).

Chehab, who is commander of Lebanon's 10,000-man army, was chosen as a compromise candidate for the Presidency last summer. He was one of the few prominent Lebanese leaders approved by both sides involved in the stormy struggle for power which has plagued the country in past months.

Now 56, Chehab has devoted much of his life to military matters. Entering military school at 19, he became commander of Lebanon's army at 43. Though he served from time to time as political leader of his country, he has always, at the first opportunity, returned to his favorite career—the army. Hence, it isn't certain whether or not he intends to serve out a full 6-year term as President.

General Chehab, a quiet, soft-spoken man, jokingly calls himself "the big speechless one," because he dislikes speaking in public and does all he can to stay out of the news limelight.

## More Developments on School Integration

States in which integration is a serious issue are reviewing their positions in the light of the U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down 10 days ago. Here, in brief, are developments leading up to that case:

Last year, when 9 Negro students—on the basis of Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955—were admitted to Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, Governor Orval Faubus stationed National Guardsmen around the school, saying he did so because he feared there would be "violence." The Guardsmen were instructed not to let Negro students attend classes.

Following this action, President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to insure that the 9 Negro students could go to Central High School. Most of the Negro students continued to attend classes throughout the school term.

This year the Little Rock School Board, which had previously arranged for the attendance of the 9 Negro students, felt their re-admission should be delayed 2½ years because of the strife which had occurred over integration. The school officials took their case to the Supreme Court which ruled against them and ordered the immediate re-admission of the Negroes involved.

Governor Faubus then signed certain laws passed a short time before by the state legislature to close the high schools in Little Rock. Similar action was taken in communities of several other states.

New legal battles are being fought over these various state actions.

## Want Space Facts? Here Is a Valuable Booklet

The universe is so vast that it is hard for us to visualize distances from one point to another. In terms of light years—the distance light travels in a year's time at more than 186,000 miles per second, our sun is 4½ light years from its nearest fixed neighbor—the star Proxima Centauri.

It is possible that, if man perfects a space vehicle capable of flying at the speed of light, he might travel to points a million light years distant and return—all within his lifetime!

Putting a satellite into orbit around the earth is not nearly so hard as hitting a target halfway around the world with a missile. It is easier to guide a satellite into space than it is to guide a missile to its target.

These are a few of the many facts about our universe, space, and missiles contained in "The Space Frontier," published by the National Aviation

Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The booklet is available for 25 cents.

In addition to information about space and related matters, the publication also contains a comprehensive "Astronautics Glossary" which explains terms in these fields.

## Water, Water, Everywhere, And Soon It Can Be Used

In many sections of the globe—the Middle East, North Africa, and Australia, among others—fresh water is so scarce that it is almost regarded as valuable as life itself. Even other corners of the world, including big portions of the United States, are faced with the threat of a water shortage.

Now a plentiful water supply—at least for lands that border on the open seas—is just around the corner. American scientists report that they have nearly perfected new methods for purifying ocean water at low cost and in large quantities. When the final kinks are worked out of the new purifying method, coastal nations will be able to tap the unlimited waters of the 7 seas.

## "As Maine Goes . . ." For the Final Time

The old saying, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," is passing into history. Political experts have long tried to predict the outcome of national elections on the basis of Maine's voting results in September, because the Pine Tree State went to the polls nearly 2 months ahead of the rest of the country. But from now on, Maine will hold its big elections on the same date as other states—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Hence, political observers are making the most of their last chance to predict election trends through a study of Maine's balloting. (Actually, such



SHE'S PAYING A FINE for exceeding allotted parking time in Concord, New Hampshire. Dropping an envelope into the "fine box" is expected to reduce court expense in handling traffic cases.

predictions have often been wrong anyway.)

Here are the Maine voting results:

Democrat Edmund Muskie, a 2-term state governor, became the first member of his party on record to be put into the U. S. Senate by Maine's traditionally Republican voters. (Maine Democrats have been chosen for the U. S. Senate by the state legislature, but never before at the polls.) Muskie was opposed by Senator Frederick Payne, who was up for re-election.

Democrat Clifton Clauson edged out his Republican opponent, Horace Hildreth, for the governorship. In the contest for Maine's 3 U. S. House seats, 2 were taken by Democrats, and 1 went Republican.

This is what Democrats say about Maine's election results:

"Our victory in the gubernatorial and congressional races shows that voters today strongly favor the Democrats over the Republicans."

Republicans admit they suffered a defeat, but they say:

"Local issues and the unusual popularity of Edmund Muskie, not a trend toward the Democrats, caused the upset victory for the opposition party in Maine."

## Young Americans Abroad Find "People Are People"

"All this international tension, there's no reason for it—no logic to it—because people all over are very much alike. I hadn't expected it to be the same all over. People are people."

That's the way 16-year-old Gary Gerdes of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, summed up his feelings about foreigners after a 2-month visit to Europe not long ago. Gary was one of 2 dozen or so teen-agers who went abroad as Junior Red Cross representatives this year. Most other members of the group voiced opinions similar to his upon their return home.

## Soviet News Censorship Is Threat to World

Newsman R. H. Shackford of the Scripps-Howard papers, who recently spent a few weeks in Russia, says the Soviet-controlled news reports are "grossly distorted and incomplete but



DANGER AREA: Amoy, held by communist China, and Quemoy and Tan Isles, which the Reds want to take away from Nationalist China's Republic



cleverly presented." He adds: "The terrifying thing to me—and I follow foreign news professionally—was that the [Soviet] version of happenings began to sound logical, in the absence of the full truth."

Mr. Shackford warns that "the communist system's denial to its captive peoples of the right to know is the most serious obstacle to a decent world—and the most dangerous contributor to the risk of another war."

### Reminder to Teachers— About Our State Chart

Last week we reminded teachers that our new 2-color wall chart—"The United States in Facts and Figures," will be sent out as soon as possible after we have included results of the November elections. We wish to notify all teachers using the AMERICAN OBSERVER that they can obtain a copy of the chart at the special price of \$1 each if they subscribe to fewer than 15 copies of our paper. Those subscribing to 15 or more copies of the OBSERVER will, of course, receive the chart free of cost.

### General de Gaulle—the Man and His Record

In June of 1940, her armies disastrously defeated in the field, the Republic of France fell to Hitler's Germany. But a lone French general, little known either at home or abroad, refused to give in.

General Charles de Gaulle, then French Under-Secretary of War, was in London at the time, and he insisted that France should fight on. Gathering support in French overseas possessions, De Gaulle eventually commanded a "Free French" army of 500,000. To Frenchmen at home, he broadcast regularly, urging them to resist the nazis. "The enemy will one day be driven from the soil of France," De Gaulle declared.

In 1944, France's day of liberation came, as Allied armies fought their

way to Germany. In August of that year General de Gaulle made a triumphal entry into Paris. France made him Premier of her provisional government, but De Gaulle resigned early in 1946 because he disliked the proposed constitution of the Fourth French Republic. The new government would fail, De Gaulle predicted, because it lacked real authority.

In 1947, De Gaulle emerged as leader of the "Rally of the French People," a supposedly non-partisan movement for constitutional reform. Gaining considerable popular support at first, this party declined as it became suspect of favoring "strong-arm" government. In 1953, De Gaulle quit French politics.

For 5 years after that, the tall, heavy-set general was in virtual retirement, living with his wife at his small estate in a village some 150 miles from Paris. Here he spent his time writing his memoirs, walking, and playing cards for recreation.

Then, in May 1958, the Fourth French Republic foundered, and France turned to her wartime hero. From his country home, the 67-year-old De Gaulle announced, "I am ready to take over the powers of the republic."

As a young man, De Gaulle attended the military school of Saint-Cyr, the "West Point of France." There his classmates nicknamed him "the big asparagus," for he was 6 feet, 4 inches tall. He graduated near the head of his class.

In World War I, serving as a young officer, De Gaulle was wounded 3 times, and spent 2 years and 8 months in German prison camps. Between the 2 world wars, he urged France to develop a highly trained, motorized army. His fellow Frenchmen refused to listen, but the Germans studied his ideas carefully—and, in 1940, German motorized "Panzer" divisions broke through the French defenses.

It is generally agreed that De Gaulle has proved to be a man of vision. He knew the kind of military preparations



FRENCH PREMIER Charles de Gaulle who hopes to solve his land's problems

France should have made in the years before World War II. He foresaw the day when the Germans would no longer control France. He predicted that the Fourth Republic would be unstable.

Is he right again in saying that France needs a new constitution which, among other things, will provide for a strong President? This question is debated in page 1 article.

### American-Red Chinese Talks On the Far East Crisis

Will talks in Red Poland's capital of Warsaw between our ambassador to that land, Jacob Beam, and communist China's envoy there, Wang Pingnan, help pave the way for peaceful settlement of the Red China-Taiwan (Formosa) crisis? That question was being asked around the world last week.

Meanwhile, Red China's bombardment of Nationalist-held islands near the mainland continued last week without letup. The screaming shells have made it extremely difficult for Taiwan to supply its troops on the off-shore islands, but some success is being achieved, as of this writing, with American help.

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) atoms for peace, and (2) U. S. foreign policy.

School buses are carrying 10,000,000 pupils to classes this fall. About 180,000 buses are used to transport the students.

## News Quiz

### Missiles and Defense

1. Discuss the importance of the *Polaris* rocket. How is its development related to recent Arctic voyages by atomic submarines?
2. Tell about the differences between rockets and jet-propelled missiles. What is a "ballistic missile"?
3. Which of our intercontinental ballistic missiles is farthest along in its development?
4. On what do we now rely for most of our long-range striking power?
5. Give some arguments put forth by leaders who believe that we are lagging dangerously in our defense preparations.
6. Give arguments of those who feel that our present defense program is adequate.
7. Name several leaders on both sides of this issue.

### Discussion

1. With which side in the defense dispute do you agree? Explain your position.
2. Do you think we should concentrate mostly on the development of long-range striking power for use in case of global war, or should we be equally concerned with maintaining the kinds of forces needed in conflicts that are more limited? Give reasons for your answer.

### Voting in France

1. On what question will the people of France vote on Sunday, September 28?
2. How did Charles de Gaulle happen to come to power last spring?
3. Tell how the French President's powers would be strengthened under the new constitution.
4. In what ways would the Assembly be curbed?
5. Describe the role of the Premier under the proposed constitution.
6. What choice do the people of France's African holdings south of the Sahara have in next Sunday's balloting?
7. Why will the balloting in Algeria be watched closely?
8. What differing views are put forth on adoption of the new constitution?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that De Gaulle is taking the best approach to ending the rebellion in Algeria? Why, or why not?
2. If you were a native of France, how do you think you would vote in Sunday's balloting? Explain.
3. If you were a native of Algeria, how would you vote? Also explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. What was the outcome of the recent Maine election, and how do competing party leaders analyze the results?
2. Why will it be impossible from now on to say that "As Maine goes, so goes the nation"?
3. Briefly describe the steps being taken by the government of Tunisia to improve living conditions in the African land.
4. Who is General Chehab and why is he in the news?
5. What did 16-year-old Gary Gerdes of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, say after a 2-month visit to Europe?
6. Why may there be more water available to many countries within a short time?
7. General de Gaulle is said to be a man of vision. How did he achieve this reputation?

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) excessive; 2. (d) spread; 3. (b) healthy; 4. (a) openly; 5. (d) delayed; 6. (b) complete; 7. (b) indecision and uncertainty.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

While sitting in a movie recently, Tom was surprised to see a dog sitting in the seat next to him. He was even more astonished when he realized that the dog was laughing when something funny was said and crying when the movie was sad.

When the picture was over, Tom said to the owner of the dog, "Mister, I just can't get over the way your dog sat there and looked at the show—just as if he were actually enjoying it."



"You're right! It was an egg!"

"Yes," replied the man, "I was a little surprised myself, because he didn't like the book at all."

"Okay, men," the sergeant bellowed to the paratrooper recruits. "Prepare for a practice jump."

One by one they hit the silk, jumping from the plane, until the last man readied himself.

"Hold it, Buster," roared the sarge, "where's your 'chute'?"

"Oh," said the unconcerned recruit, "it's only a practice jump."

Employee: May I have the day off to go shopping with my wife?  
Employer: Certainly not!  
Employee: Thank you very much.

Customer: Have you a book called, *Man—the Master of Woman*?  
Salesman: Sorry, sir, the fiction department is on the other side of the store.

Definition of a road hog: A creature that should be put in a pen with the other hogs.

I often pause and wonder  
At fate's peculiar ways—  
For nearly all our famous men  
Were born on holidays.



# France Votes

(Continued from page 1)

that has been French-controlled since 1830. The hold-the-line policy was supported by the French army in Algeria and by Europeans living there.

The latter groups, taking the government of Algeria into their own hands, demanded that General Charles de Gaulle be made Premier. A popular hero in World War II, he headed the French government at the end of the conflict, but later resigned after friction with the lawmakers. During a long period of retirement, his prestige remained high, especially among his military colleagues.

Confronted by a breakdown of government and possibly civil war, the National Assembly voted De Gaulle into office. It granted him the special powers he asked: (1) to govern France by decree for 6 months [the lawmakers were sent on vacation]; (2) to draw up a new constitution and submit it to the people; (3) to deal with the Algerian situation.

In recent weeks, the Premier has been traveling throughout France and her African territories, urging acceptance of the constitution which he and his associates have drawn up. Let us see how this document would change the French government.

**The President.** Under the Fourth Republic, the President of France has been largely a figurehead. He represents France at various ceremonies, but has little real power. Though he chooses the Premier, he does so only with Assembly approval. His duties correspond roughly to those of England's Queen.

Under the proposed constitution, the President's powers would be greatly strengthened. He would name the Premier and the cabinet, and the As-

sembly could not veto his choices. Moreover, on many minor types of business, the President could rule by decree; in other words, he could put certain laws into effect without consulting the Assembly. In case of emergency, he could—by his own decision—take over dictatorial powers.

The President's term would continue to be 7 years. Under the present setup he is elected by the Assembly and the Council of the Republic. (These 2 bodies make up the French Parliament, but the Council of the Republic possesses very little power.) Under the De Gaulle proposals, not only the parliament but also local lawmaking groups, both in France and its overseas territories, would join in selecting the President.

**The Assembly.** The powers of the National Assembly would be greatly reduced by the new constitution.

In recent years, this lawmaking body of 596 members—elected by the people of their districts—has been the most powerful group in the French government. Though the members have seldom agreed on constructive action, they've been able to make—and break—Premiers at will.

Some 15 parties are represented in the Assembly with no single party having a majority. Therefore, to hold office, a Premier has to be supported by several parties. When these parties fall out and the Premier no longer has the backing of the majority of the Assembly, he and his cabinet must resign.

So difficult has it been for a Premier to keep majority support that France has had 25 Premiers from the end of World War II until last June, when De Gaulle took over.

Another feature of the French political system which De Gaulle dislikes is that a member of the Assembly can be in the President's cabinet without resigning his seat in the lawmaking body. Thus, his loyalties are some-



FAMOUS PARIS SQUARE, Place de la Concorde, with Eiffel Tower in distance. In the tower, 984 feet high, are restaurants and a television station.

times divided. If the cabinet to which he belongs should fall, he is not always greatly concerned—he still holds his seat in the Assembly.

The new constitution would curb the Assembly's power to overthrow a government (Premier and cabinet). Such action would require special steps—a censure motion signed by one-tenth of the members and then approved by a majority. If the motion were defeated, then a new one to topple the government could not be proposed in the same session of the Assembly. (Under the present system, a session of the Assembly may frequently vote on overthrowing the government.)

If the new constitution is adopted, lawmakers who accept positions in the cabinet will be required to resign their Assembly posts. This provision, it is contended, will make them more loyal to the Premier, and less inclined to "play politics."

Other curbs on the Assembly would include: (1) the right of the President, if he so desires, to dissolve the lawmaking body after it has been in office a year; (2) the establishment of a Constitutional Council, intended to fill a role similar to that of the Supreme Court in the U. S. system; (3) replacement of the Council of the Republic by a Senate with more authority than the old Council.

**The Premier.** Where would the Premier fit in the new setup? Even though this official was frequently turned out of office in recent years, he was generally considered the most important figure in the government. At top-level international conferences, he—rather than the President—usually represented France.

Under the new constitution, the Premier would be overshadowed by the President. Yet the Premier would continue to have considerable authority in day-to-day conduct of government affairs. Almost certainly he would stay in office longer than most Premiers in the past. Just how influential he would be might depend a great deal on the ability and personality of the man appointed to the post.

**French Community.** To the 29,200,000 people of French African holdings south of the Sahara Desert in Algeria, next Sunday's balloting will offer the

opportunity to determine future relations with France.

During a tour of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar last month, De Gaulle pointed out to the inhabitants that the new constitution provides for a "community of nations."

"If you want to retain ties with France," he told them, "vote 'yes' on the constitution. But if you want independence now, you can secure it by voting 'no' and rejecting the constitution."

Up to now, France has usually stubbornly resisted independence movements in its territories. Why, then, this abrupt change in policy?

De Gaulle, it is believed, knows that native leaders are aware that their countries will have a hard time getting ahead without French assistance. The help these lands are now receiving from France will be stopped if the overseas territories choose independence. Therefore, he believes that native leaders will, for the most part, urge their followers to accept the new setup and retain ties with France.

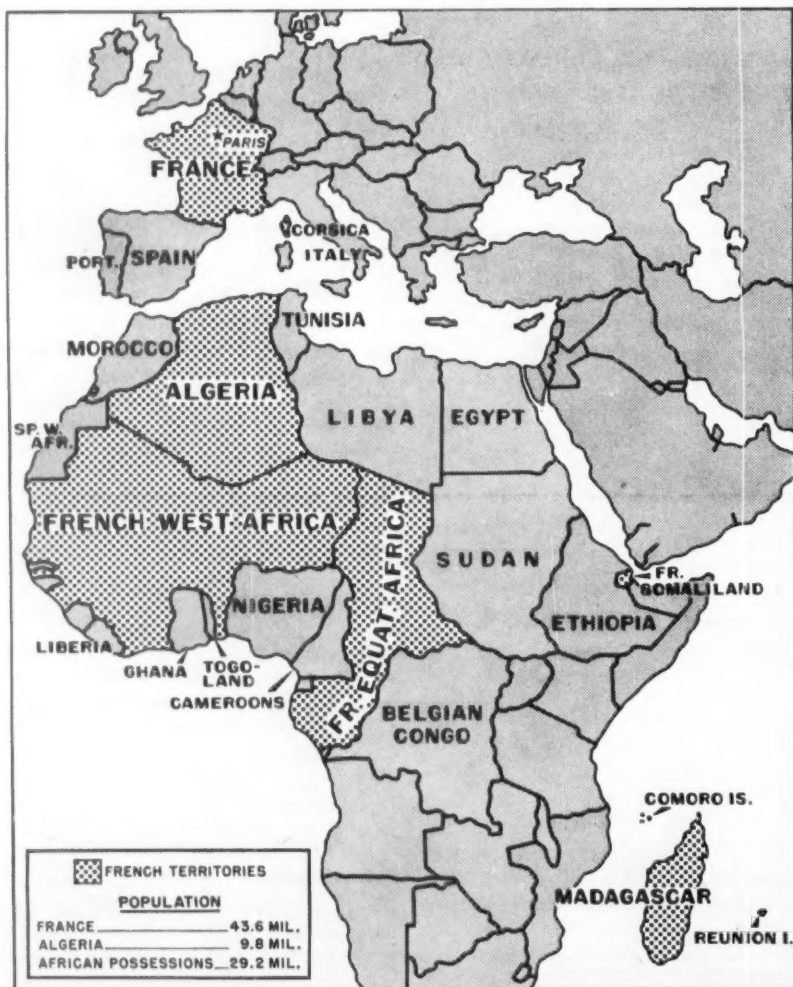
Under the proposed federation, these overseas areas would largely run their own internal affairs. France would control foreign affairs, defense, and economic matters. Meanwhile, these lands could work toward independence at a future date.

Whether De Gaulle's bold offer will keep all the African lands south of the Sahara in partnership with France remains to be seen.

**Algeria.** The offer of immediate independence to those possessions that wish it does not apply to Algeria. This North African land is looked upon by most French leaders as a definite part of France.

It is in this strife-torn region that De Gaulle faces his hardest test. Though the European settlers in Algeria and the French military men there forced De Gaulle's appointment last spring, they have become increasingly critical of the man they boosted to power. De Gaulle has not sided with them as completely as they hoped.

What the Europeans in Algeria want is to strengthen the ties between that North African land and France to the



TOTAL AREA of French territories in Africa is larger than that of the United States. In addition, France supervises Togoland and the Camerouns for the UN.



point where they will never be broken. They want immediate steps taken to give the native inhabitants all the rights of Europeans.

Rebel leaders in Algeria oppose this idea. They point out that the natives greatly outnumber Europeans in Algeria. Yet they contend that if Algeria were completely integrated with France, the European settlers and the citizens of France proper would vote together on vital issues, and would be able to dominate the native majority inside Algeria. (Population of France is 43,600,000. Algeria's population numbers 9,800,000, of whom 1,300,000 are Europeans.)

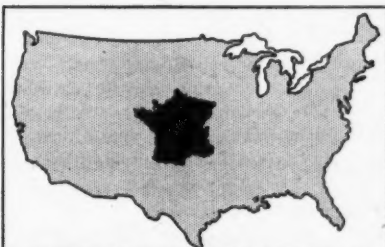
Rebel leaders are advising Algerian natives not to vote on September 28. De Gaulle, on the other hand, is urging all the people to go to the polls and approve the new constitution.

The Premier has promised the Algerian natives equality with Europeans, new schools, and public works to relieve unemployment. He has not said how he intends to end the war. Plainly, De Gaulle wants the constitution approved before he plunges into this knotty problem.

While the balloting will not change Algeria's status, it will be watched closely. A big turnout at the polls by the natives will be regarded as a rejection of rebel leadership and approval of French policies. If most natives don't vote, however, it will indicate that rebel influence is still strong, and that France is going to continue having serious trouble with Algeria.

**The outlook.** In recent weeks, the constitution has been widely debated. Most parties seem to be backing De Gaulle. A former Premier, Guy Mollet of the Socialist Party, recently came out in favor of the change. Those supporting De Gaulle say: "A strong President is necessary to curb the crises that have plagued France so often in recent years. Only if drastic changes are made can France continue to be a great nation."

Opposition stems largely from those who feel that the document gives the President too much power. Former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, a Radical Socialist, says that the proposed changes will practically "muzzle



UNITED STATES: 3,022,387 SQ. MI.  
FRANCE: 212,736 SQ. MI.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

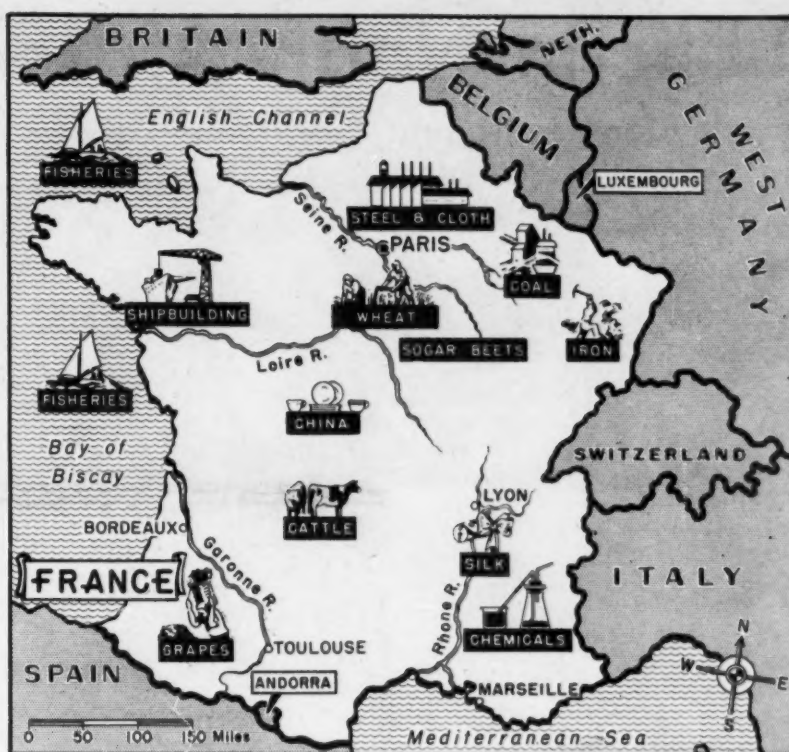
the Assembly." He and his followers feel that the constitution may open the way for a dictator in France.

The communists are also opposing the adoption of the new document. They apparently feel that it will harm their own chances of gaining power.

Those Frenchmen who want the new constitution plus De Gaulle as President say the only alternative is chaos which will probably lead to civil war and the end of democracy.

Many other people in France agree that certain changes should be made in the political system, but they feel that De Gaulle's plan is too drastic and could enable a dictatorial President to destroy French democracy.

—By HOWARD SWEET



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

**BALANCED ECONOMIC RESOURCES.** France has ample farm land to supply most of her food needs—along with iron and coal, the basic materials for industry.

## Glimpses of France

Industry Is Thriving, but Government Is Hard Up

**W**HILE the campaign for a new French constitution has monopolized attention this summer, one important development in that European country has been largely overlooked. It is the remarkable industrial growth that France is experiencing.

Today, steel mills are running full blast in Lorraine, a province of eastern France. New factories are rising all across the nation to produce such varied articles as chemicals, airliners, tires, cement, and phonograph records. Cars like the Renault and the Simca are rolling off the production lines.

There is practically no unemployment. Five years ago there was 1 auto for every 23 people, but today there is 1 for every 8 persons. Factories turned out more than half a million electric refrigerators last year. Though prices are creeping upward, most Frenchmen are faring well.

In recent years, West Germany has often been held up as an example of a thriving industrial nation. Yet industrial production in France—up 65 per cent since 1952—has kept pace with German development. Recently France shot ahead of West Germany in auto production.

As encouraging as the industrial situation is, France continues to show one serious symptom of economic illness. She has a hard time keeping her treasury from going empty. So bad was her plight last January that the French government had to borrow \$650,000,000 to keep going. Part of that sum came from the United States.

France needs these dollars to buy goods abroad. She imports many raw materials for her industries. But for the first half of 1958, her purchases abroad exceeded her sales to other countries by more than \$100,000,000 a month.

What accounts for this puzzling situation which finds the government hard up, while farms and factories are generally prospering?

A major factor is the war in Algeria. Combating the rebels is a costly business. Buying such military

items as helicopters abroad uses up many dollars France needs for other purposes.

Of course, if France could boost her sales abroad she would get more dollars. But the needs of the army in Algeria are diverting manpower and raw materials that could be used in producing goods for sale in other lands.

Another difficulty is that French manufactured products are often high priced, and France finds that certain other lands can undercut her in foreign markets. Today most of the products of French factories are sold within France and her holdings.

### Why High Prices?

Behind the high prices are various factors. One is that many industrialists don't like competition which drives prices down. Instead they prefer to band together and agree not to undercut each other. Outmoded factories have also sometimes kept manufacturing costs—and prices—high.

Many people feel that economic reforms in France are every bit as urgent as political reforms. If the new constitution passes, the French President is expected to tackle these problems. Only if they are solved can France achieve the greatness and prosperity that her size and resources would seem to promise.

The second largest nation in Europe (next to Russia), France is about the size of Colorado and Nevada combined. She possesses fertile fields, and such important minerals as coal, iron, and lead. The discovery of natural gas near the Pyrenees Mountains and of oil in the Sahara Desert of southern Algeria has in recent years brightened the prospects for power.

The African holdings south of the Sahara also loom large in the plans of French leaders. An ambitious program for developing bauxite deposits (aluminum ore) is under way in French West Africa. Among cultivated products in African lands are coffee, cocoa, and rice.

## Will It Be Five?

France's Four Constitutions  
Tell Stormy History

**I**F the voters of France decide to adopt a new constitution this month, their action will signal the birth of the Fifth French Republic (see article on page 1).

The First French Republic came into being in 1792 during the famous revolution against the monarchy of Louis XVI. Two reasons, among others, for the uprising were widespread poverty and the desire of the common man to gain some measure of individual political liberty after centuries of rule by kings.

There was little democracy, though, during the period of the First Republic. The government was usually dominated by strong leaders who stayed in power by the use of terror and brutality. The Republic was ended by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799 when he seized control of the government and ruled as dictator for the next 15 years.

After the defeat of Napoleon by an alliance of European nations, the monarchy was restored to France. It survived until 1848 when the people once again made a bid for a voice in their government. They elected Louis Napoleon (a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) as President of the Second French Republic.

This one was destined to be even shorter lived than the first. Louis soon became ambitious to gain absolute control and perhaps dreamed of repeating the successes of his illustrious uncle. In December of 1851, he arrested his chief political opponents, seized complete power, and subsequently had himself named Emperor.

Some 20 years later, Louis was forced to abdicate after a disastrous military defeat at the hands of Prussia—part of present-day Germany. Following his departure, a Third French Republic was formed in 1872.

This Republic survived several major crises before its final downfall. One of the most serious threats came in 1889 from a popular French General, Georges Boulanger. He wished to overthrow the Republic and may have planned to restore the old French royal family to the throne. Boulanger did not take forceful action at the height of his popularity, however, and public opinion soon turned against him. He was forced to flee the country.

Strangely enough, the Third Republic ended in the same manner that it had begun—from an invasion across the Rhine River. In 1940, Hitler's armies took Paris. Until the Allies returned to France in 1944, the country was under dictatorial control.

The Fourth Republic did not officially come into existence until 1947. It has been noted for its lack of stability. Since the end of World War II, France has seen 26 different premiers and cabinets come to power. The present Premier, Charles de Gaulle, says that the constitution which he is proposing would eliminate many of the weaknesses of the existing governmental system.

—By TIM COSS



**Napoleon**



# Young Republic in North Africa

## Tunisia Seeks to Become Democratic and Prosperous Land

(This is the second of a series of articles on North Africa and the Middle East by Tim Coss, AMERICAN OBSERVER staff member, who visited that area during the summer.)

THE second stop on my swing through North Africa brought me to Tunis, the capital of the young republic of Tunisia. This nation, about the size of our state of Louisiana, gained its independence from France in March 1956—a few days after Morocco became free. Most of Tunisia's population of 4 million are Arabs. The French community of over 100,000 makes up the largest minority group.

Tunis with its 400,000 inhabitants is a quite modern city. Once again there are many evidences of American influence—signs advertising our leading soft drinks, numerous U. S. cars, and American movies, usually with a dubbed-in French sound track. The population of Tunis is much better off than the majority of the people living in other parts of the country, especially those in the southern section where there is hardly any rainfall.

The government of Tunisia is heading toward complete democracy. A Constituent Assembly was elected by the male population immediately after the granting of independence. The Assembly appointed a Premier, Habib Bourguiba, and set about the task of drawing up a constitution. The title Premier has since been changed to President. When the constitution is completed, nation-wide elections will be held.

President Bourguiba, like King Mohammed V of Morocco, was a key figure in his country's fight for independence. His arrest in 1952 led to a wave of terrorism against the French inhabitants of Tunisia. Over the years,



PRESIDENT Habib Bourguiba

he has spent much time in French prisons.

Despite these experiences, President Bourguiba has worked hard to iron out points of difference between his nation and France. He feels that the 2 countries are natural economic partners and that it is to the advantage of both to work closely together. Also, he is an ardent admirer of western values, and believes that countries such as France and the United States have much to offer Tunisia in the way of ideas and technical skills.

Under the leadership of President Bourguiba, Tunisia has tended to follow a pro-western policy in international affairs. Troubles with France,



MERCHANTS' BAZAAR in Tunis, capital of the Republic of Tunisia

though, have often strained this policy to the breaking point.

Many Tunisians are not as moderate in their views toward the French as their President is. They hold a deep distrust of their former colonial rulers.

Moreover, tensions are increased by the presence of a French military force that greatly outnumbers the local army. France says the troops are needed to prevent neighboring Algerian rebels from using Tunisia as a refuge. There have been numerous incidents between Tunisian citizens and French troops. Although he wants to cooperate with France, President Bourguiba is very anxious that the troops of that nation be withdrawn from his country's territory.

### U. S. Criticized

The United States often finds itself involved as a target of criticism because of the financial and military assistance we provide France. In February of this year, the French, using some American-made planes, bombed a Tunisian border village killing 68 persons. As a result, considerable ill-feeling was stirred up against us.

In addition to her troubles with France, Tunisia faces serious economic difficulties. Unemployment is very severe. Some 10% of the people are without jobs.

Most of the country lacks sufficient rainfall to make the soil suitable for farming. French companies or individuals possess much of the land that is arable. In addition, they control all but 30 of the 290 largest industries. These owners take much of their profits out of the country, and thus the Tunisians do not receive the full benefits of the industrial progress which is made.

The French claim, in their defense, that they have helped this North African land to develop faster than it could have without their financial and managerial aid.

President Bourguiba and his government are taking vigorous steps to

raise living standards. About \$40,000,000 has been spent in the Lower Medjerda Valley, the nation's largest land-reclamation project. This money has been spent on dams, irrigation canals, and similar works that have made large areas which were formerly parched waste land suitable for cultivation.

### Dividing the Land

As irrigation projects increase the productivity of the soil, Tunisia's government is considering a plan for cutting down the size of some of the large French landholdings. The new plots thus made available could be distributed among the people now working as tenant farmers for French landowners. Even though some of their acreage would be taken from them, the government claims that these landowners would not suffer a loss in total output because the farms they retained would produce a greater per acre yield.

Tunisia, up to now, has received \$37,000,000 in U. S. assistance of one kind or another. Surplus wheat from America has proved of value in fighting unemployment. Men are being put to work on government projects and given part of their pay in the form of handouts of wheat. Surplus food is also being used to provide free lunches to needy school children.

The United States has shown its desire to help this small North African nation to develop and prosper. If the government of President Bourguiba can deal successfully with its many problems, and if the relations with France can be worked out satisfactorily, Tunisia should become a closer friend and stronger ally of the free world.

### References

"SAC's Crews Wait 6 Hours From Moscow," *Business Week*, May 24.

"France and the Future of Europe," by Vera Micheles Dean, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, July 1.

"French West Africa," *Time*, August 18.

## KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The size of the government loan was considered to be *inordinate* (in-awr'di-nit). (a) reasonable (b) insufficient (c) excessive (d) ridiculous.

2. Nasser has *disseminated* (dis-sēm'i-nāt-ēd) ideas of Arab nationalism throughout the Middle East. (a) discussed (b) opposed (c) originated (d) spread.

3. The new Middle East plan may have a *salutary* (sāl'yoo-tēr'i) effect on conditions in the area. (a) peaceful (b) healthy (c) startling (d) harmful.

4. Communist China has *patently* (pāt'ēt-lī) expressed the intention of eventually seizing Formosa. (a) openly (b) secretly (c) slyly (d) boasting.

5. A *belated* (bē-lāt'ēd) answer to our government's note was received from the Soviet Union. (a) threatening (b) sarcastic (c) lengthy (d) delayed.

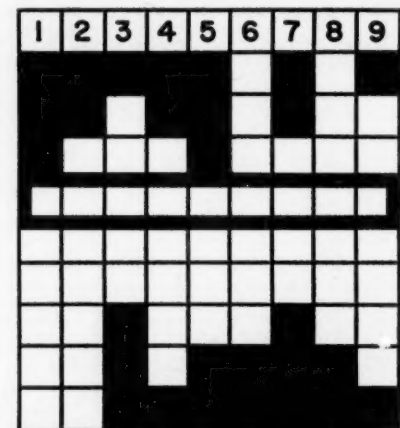
6. The representatives of the 2 countries met to *consummate* (kōn'sū-māt) work on the treaty. (a) postpone (b) complete (c) contemplate (d) discuss.

7. The governor has been accused by his critics of *vacillation* (vās-i-lā'shūn). (a) corruption (b) indecision and uncertainty (c) prejudice (d) haste and lack of planning.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a missile that may become of great military value.

- Maine governor who won Senate seat in recent election.
- Iceland's reason for demanding 12-mile territorial waters limit.
- Capital of Tunisia.
- Certain missiles—directed all the way to their targets—are called \_\_\_\_\_ missiles.
- Missile we are sharing with Britain.
- France's chief African trouble spot.
- Communist Chinese island in the news.
- Missile for submarines being built.
- Massachusetts senator critical of U. S. missiles progress.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Casablanca. VERTICAL: 1. France; 2. Chiang; 3. Marshall; 4. Taipei; 5. Faubus; 6. Plow; 7. Pescadores; 8. Nepal; 9. truce; 10. Sun Yat-sen.



